

LOUISVILLE DAILY DEMOCRAT.

VOLUME XIX.

Daily Democrat.

TERMS OF THE DAILY DEMOCRAT
TO THE COUNTRY.

ONE YEAR.....\$6.00

SIX MONTHS.....\$3.00

ONE MONTH.....\$1.00

LOCAL AGENTS WANTED.

We desire to procure the services of a local agent in every Postoffice District in the State. Will our friends act, or procure the services of some efficient persons in our behalf? Believing that the circulation of the Democrat may be materially extended, we make this appeal to our friends in its behalf.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE THE Hon. NAT. WOLFE AS A CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS IN THIS DISTRICT AT THE ENSUING AUGUST ELECTION.

The Louisville Journal is going to aid the Northern Democracy in resisting, by the ballot-box, these usurpations of power. That is rich. An editor and a party that hate the very name Democrat; that would not let a Northern Democrat speak in their convention; that informed him that theirs was a Union convention and not a Democratic convention; a party rejoiced over and applauded by the mortal enemies of the Democratic party; a party applauded by Republicans generally, and radicals generally; a party whose meetings denounce all criticisms of the Government's acts as secession, and propose unquestioning use of all means to put down the rebellion.

Such is the party that proposes to aid Northern Democrats. In our opinion the mass of the Union party in this State not only propose to aid the Democratic party, but to join them, east and west, as the only party that is right.

They want no better Union name than that of Democrat. They don't propose to be allies of that party, but members of it. Its whole principles and purpose are their own. They want Democratic candidates without prefix or suffices.

If the counsels of that party had been followed at the last Presidential election, we should have avoided all that trouble. If their advice had been taken, concessions and compromise would have saved all this bloodshed and ruin. If their policy in this war had been heeded, the contest might have ended long ago.

If this Union is ever restored, it will be by the statesmanship, magnanimity, forbearance and justice of this party. The people of this State do not propose to be its allies; they belong to it. They don't want a confederacy or treaty with it, but a Union.

In 1850 the disunionists got up a stupid issue about negroes in the territories; disunionists and demagogues aided to educate the Southern mind and fire the Southern heart, in spite of Democratic warnings. The Secessionists left the old party, and carried the name of the Union, Constitution and enforcement of the law party along with them. Still a million and a half of the old party stood the storm; although denounced as Abolitionists those who now cry, help or perish, but it belongs to them.

The first step to a restoration is a union with the great party faithful to its principles in the midst of the storm; who will not give up constitutions or laws or the liberties of white men; who have shown the pluck to stand, in spite of menaces and threats. All that is wanted now is success to restore this Union in the loyal states, to restore enough of it to bring the old party back.

The claim of the Journal to be the simon-pure ally of the Northern Democracy is simply ridiculous. Nobody regards it as anything but a good joke, and we presume the editor in every time he writes a line of it.

SAD SIGHT.—On Sunday we observed eight or ten parties of emigrants moving from the "domination or dissolution" in Southern Kentucky. Most of them consisted of old men, women and children. Their teams were mostly poor and jaded, and everything about them betokened sadness and wretchedness. A woman with her children, walking along before a man, a male ox team that an old man was leading to make progress by the mere exertion of effort, told us that they were from Pulaski county, driven away from want—that they must leave or starve. On inking a slight contribution for their relief, the children eagerly asked to see it, as though they had never seen a greenback before. Daily, and in many cases hourly, may similar moving parties be seen on all the great thoroughfares leading to the Ohio.

It is now a serious question for both State and national philanthropists and statesmen whether something may not be done to prevent some of this misery and consequent exodus of the Union people from our State. The State or national authorities should at once provide instant relief to these people, who are suffering, not from any fault of their own, but by the remissness of the authorities in not protecting them from rebel invaders.

These, unfortunately, are white people. If they were negroes, they would be invited into the lines of the army and provided for, according to the programme of General Thomas. These white men are to be driven off, but take care of the negro! We may add that Pulaski has been one of the most loyal counties, and has sent more soldiers into the Federal service than any other county, we believe.

AS it is both morally and mathematically certain that the Union can never be restored under the present policy, every hour which continues it is injurious.

When it is so clear that such a policy cannot restore the Union, but that every day it continues is dangerous, what wisdom, what statesmanship is there in furnishing the means to continue it when it is clearly in our power, by annexing the condition of supplies, that it shall be changed?

It is clear as noon that, for the restoration of the Union as it was—the object that all hold dearest, and which governs us now as always—every citizen of Kentucky should unhesitatingly do his part to stop this fatal, this destructive war policy. He who votes to carry it out votes so much to prevent a restoration of the Union. Let us act upon this principle, and we yet may hope for a future which otherwise is dark and foreboding.

A good Union man writes to us admitting that we are right; but still, he is sadly puzzled and doesn't know what to do. Well, we don't wonder at it. We should be sadly puzzled, if we were required to forecast what is in the future, and point out, infallibly, the bearing of any measures adopted. But a man can do right, that is not so hard to understand. We can refuse to do wrong. We can refuse to give money by a plain constitutional act, when we know that money is to be used for an unconstitutional and ruinous purpose. The oath of a Congress requires that at least. Our members of Congress, all but two, refused to vote money, and they all voted against the conscription act to raise men. They are now required by their party at home to back out from that position, and give all the Abolitionists an unconditional. This is hard on these candidates. They will have to back down from such a position, or the people will back them down.

Structures in another column upon the views of the Catholic Telegraph were written by a well-known layman of the Catholic Church.

Mr. O. M. Blackman has opened an Express Office in Clarksville, Tenn.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY: TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 21, 1863.

NUMBER 186.

The first and dearest object to every man of whatever political or sectional sympathies ought to be a restoration of the Union. To accomplish that ought to be the end to which all men should struggle—not with the blind resentment which springs from passions engendered by war; not for the purpose of inflicting a just punishment upon citizens who may have rebelled; but simply with the earnest and sincere desire to restore, under one common and equitable bond, the brotherhood of States which compose a great and mighty nation. Party allegiance or sectional pride, when they interfere with this sacred object, are of themselves wrongs even to criminality. If ever it behoved a people to lay aside every passionate and impure feeling and work with one single object, the restoration of the Union, it is the duty of the American people in the present crisis. If we know our own hearts, we have been actuated solely by the desire to act upon the policy here laid down. There is no sacrifice we would not willingly make to accomplish this object, as there is no principle we would not defend to the last, if its maintenance were involved in the restoration of the Union. Governed by these feelings, it was only with pain and regret we found ourselves forced to cut short from the party which nominated Mr. Bell. We hold that the preservation of certain rights guaranteed in the Federal and State Constitutions are absolutely essential to the Union of the States. We saw that convention formally pledges itself to destroy those rights by voluntarily offering the means to effect their destruction. As a Southern man by birth—as a lover of the Constitution by education—the convention was forced upon us that the South would not be willing to return to the Union upon such terms. We saw that the South, in the present state of affairs, could not, by all the power of the loyal States, be forced into the Union upon such terms.

With these convictions, as a lover of the Constitution and the rights of States and individuals, as one who looked to the restoration of the Union as the highest blessing that could be conferred upon us and posterity, there remained but one course for us—to sever ourselves from that party and to unite with those who with justice and boldness resist, by all legal means, the encroachment upon those rights, without the security of which the Union never could be restored.

As might be expected, many of those who were willing to succumb to the fatal policy it is ruining the country, and who declined to censure as it deserved, the destruction of principles that are the life-blood of the Union, have been prompted to stigmatize us in all the slang terms the prolife vocabulary of New England fanaticism has given birth. These have not affected us nor influenced any one as far as we can judge from the test of our subscription list. On the other hand, we have been cheered by many who have before acted with the old party which formerly opposed us before the war, and many who saw in submission to executive encroachments the sure forerunner of a destroyed Union.

With the aid of these we hope to see a Union again—not a Union held together by the sword and governed by "military necessity" but a peaceful Union, founded upon the consent of the governed, wherein all the rights of property are secured under the strong shelter of the popular will.

A studied effort is made to induce the other that we are opposed to a vigorous prosecution of the war; if this is understood to mean a decided and undeviating opposition to arming negroes, confiscating right and left, and exterminating the Southern people, we are for its prosecution till a restoration is accomplished. The one can never make a Union of these States, the other certainly will.

The first step to a restoration is a union with the great party faithful to its principles in the midst of the storm; who will not give up constitutions or laws or the liberties of white men; who have shown the pluck to stand, in spite of menaces and threats. All that is wanted now is success to restore this Union in the loyal states, to restore enough of it to bring the old party back.

The claim of the Journal to be the simon-pure ally of the Northern Democracy is simply ridiculous. Nobody regards it as anything but a good joke, and we presume the editor in every time he writes a line of it.

SAD SIGHT.—On Sunday we observed eight or ten parties of emigrants moving from the "domination or dissolution" in Southern Kentucky. Most of them consisted of old men, women and children. Their teams were mostly poor and jaded, and everything about them betokened sadness and wretchedness. A woman with her children, walking along before a man, a male ox team that an old man was leading to make progress by the mere exertion of effort, told us that they were from Pulaski county, driven away from want—that they must leave or starve. On inking a slight contribution for their relief, the children eagerly asked to see it, as though they had never seen a greenback before. Daily, and in many cases hourly, may similar moving parties be seen on all the great thoroughfares leading to the Ohio.

It is now a serious question for both State and national philanthropists and statesmen whether something may not be done to prevent some of this misery and consequent exodus of the Union people from our State. The State or national authorities should at once provide instant relief to these people, who are suffering, not from any fault of their own, but by the remissness of the authorities in not protecting them from rebel invaders.

These, unfortunately, are white people. If they were negroes, they would be invited into the lines of the army and provided for, according to the programme of General Thomas. These white men are to be driven off, but take care of the negro! We may add that Pulaski has been one of the most loyal counties, and has sent more soldiers into the Federal service than any other county, we believe.

AS it is both morally and mathematically certain that the Union can never be restored under the present policy, every hour which continues it is injurious.

When it is so clear that such a policy cannot restore the Union, but that every day it continues is dangerous, what wisdom, what statesmanship is there in furnishing the means to continue it when it is clearly in our power, by annexing the condition of supplies, that it shall be changed?

It is clear as noon that, for the restoration of the Union as it was—the object that all hold dearest, and which governs us now as always—every citizen of Kentucky should unhesitatingly do his part to stop this fatal, this destructive war policy. He who votes to carry it out votes so much to prevent a restoration of the Union. Let us act upon this principle, and we yet may hope for a future which otherwise is dark and foreboding.

A good Union man writes to us admitting that we are right; but still, he is sadly puzzled and doesn't know what to do. Well, we don't wonder at it. We should be sadly puzzled, if we were required to forecast what is in the future, and point out, infallibly, the bearing of any measures adopted. But a man can do right, that is not so hard to understand. We can refuse to do wrong. We can refuse to give money by a plain constitutional act, when we know that money is to be used for an unconstitutional and ruinous purpose. The oath of a Congress requires that at least. Our members of Congress, all but two, refused to vote money, and they all voted against the conscription act to raise men. They are now required by their party at home to back out from that position, and give all the Abolitionists an unconditional. This is hard on these candidates. They will have to back down from such a position, or the people will back them down.

Structures in another column upon the views of the Catholic Telegraph were written by a well-known layman of the Catholic Church.

Mr. O. M. Blackman has opened an Express Office in Clarksville, Tenn.

That the public may see just what the radicals wish to vote money to carry out, we publish entire, from the correspondence of the Chicago Times, the address of Adjutant General Thomas to the troops in the South:

LAKE PROVIDENCE, LA., April 10.

Adjutant General Thomas arrived here on the 7th, and on the 8th addressed the troops of General McPherson's corps. I was present except that General Logan's division, where, however, the proceedings were similar to those held in other divisions. The object of the Adjutant-General was to explain the policy of the Administration in regard to the conduct of our war, and the principles connected with the disposition of our army. The speech was phonographically reported by the correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, and was published in the *Cincinnati Commercial*.

That the public may see just what the radicals wish to vote money to carry out, we publish entire, from the correspondence of the Chicago Times, the address of Adjutant General Thomas to the troops in the South:

LAKE PROVIDENCE, LA., April 10.

Adjutant General Thomas arrived here on the 7th, and on the 8th addressed the troops of General McPherson's corps. I was present except that General Logan's division, where, however, the proceedings were similar to those held in other divisions. The object of the Adjutant-General was to explain the policy of the Administration in regard to the conduct of our war, and the principles connected with the disposition of our army. The speech was phonographically reported by the correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, and was published in the *Cincinnati Commercial*.

That the public may see just what the radicals wish to vote money to carry out, we publish entire, from the correspondence of the Chicago Times, the address of Adjutant General Thomas to the troops in the South:

LAKE PROVIDENCE, LA., April 10.

Adjutant General Thomas arrived here on the 7th, and on the 8th addressed the troops of General McPherson's corps. I was present except that General Logan's division, where, however, the proceedings were similar to those held in other divisions. The object of the Adjutant-General was to explain the policy of the Administration in regard to the conduct of our war, and the principles connected with the disposition of our army. The speech was phonographically reported by the correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, and was published in the *Cincinnati Commercial*.

That the public may see just what the radicals wish to vote money to carry out, we publish entire, from the correspondence of the Chicago Times, the address of Adjutant General Thomas to the troops in the South:

LAKE PROVIDENCE, LA., April 10.

Adjutant General Thomas arrived here on the 7th, and on the 8th addressed the troops of General McPherson's corps. I was present except that General Logan's division, where, however, the proceedings were similar to those held in other divisions. The object of the Adjutant-General was to explain the policy of the Administration in regard to the conduct of our war, and the principles connected with the disposition of our army. The speech was phonographically reported by the correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, and was published in the *Cincinnati Commercial*.

That the public may see just what the radicals wish to vote money to carry out, we publish entire, from the correspondence of the Chicago Times, the address of Adjutant General Thomas to the troops in the South:

LAKE PROVIDENCE, LA., April 10.

Adjutant General Thomas arrived here on the 7th, and on the 8th addressed the troops of General McPherson's corps. I was present except that General Logan's division, where, however, the proceedings were similar to those held in other divisions. The object of the Adjutant-General was to explain the policy of the Administration in regard to the conduct of our war, and the principles connected with the disposition of our army. The speech was phonographically reported by the correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, and was published in the *Cincinnati Commercial*.

That the public may see just what the radicals wish to vote money to carry out, we publish entire, from the correspondence of the Chicago Times, the address of Adjutant General Thomas to the troops in the South:

LAKE PROVIDENCE, LA., April 10.

Adjutant General Thomas arrived here on the 7th, and on the 8th addressed the troops of General McPherson's corps. I was present except that General Logan's division, where, however, the proceedings were similar to those held in other divisions. The object of the Adjutant-General was to explain the policy of the Administration in regard to the conduct of our war, and the principles connected with the disposition of our army. The speech was phonographically reported by the correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, and was published in the *Cincinnati Commercial*.

That the public may see just what the radicals wish to vote money to carry out, we publish entire, from the correspondence of the Chicago Times, the address of Adjutant General Thomas to the troops in the South:

LAKE PROVIDENCE, LA., April 10.

Adjutant General Thomas arrived here on the 7th, and on the 8th addressed the troops of General McPherson's corps. I was present except that General Logan's division, where, however, the proceedings were similar to those held in other divisions. The object of the Adjutant-General was to explain the policy of the Administration in regard to the conduct of our war, and the principles connected with the disposition of our army. The speech was phonographically reported by the correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, and was published in the *Cincinnati Commercial*.

That the public may see just what the radicals wish to vote money to carry out, we publish entire, from the correspondence of the Chicago Times, the address of Adjutant General Thomas to the troops in the South:

LAKE PROVIDENCE, LA., April 10.

Adjutant General Thomas arrived here on the 7th, and on the 8th addressed the troops of General McPherson's corps. I was present except that General Logan's division, where, however, the proceedings were similar to those held in other divisions. The object of the Adjutant-General was to explain the policy of the Administration in regard to the conduct of our war, and the principles connected with the disposition of our army. The speech was phonographically reported by the correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, and was published in the *Cincinnati Commercial*.

That the public may see just what the radicals wish to vote money to carry out, we publish entire, from the correspondence of the Chicago Times, the address of Adjutant General Thomas to the troops in the South:

LAKE PROVIDENCE, LA., April 10.

Adjutant General Thomas arrived here on the 7th, and on the 8th addressed the troops of General McPherson's corps. I was present except that General Logan's division, where, however, the proceedings were similar to those held in other divisions. The object of the Adjutant-General was to explain the policy of the Administration in regard to the conduct of our war, and the principles connected with the disposition of our army. The speech was phonographically reported by the correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, and was published in the *Cincinnati Commercial*.

That the public may see just what the radicals wish to vote money to carry out, we publish entire, from the correspondence of the Chicago Times, the address of Adjutant General Thomas to the troops in the South:

LAKE PROVIDENCE, LA., April 10.

Adjutant General Thomas arrived here on the 7th, and on the 8th addressed the troops of General McPherson's corps. I was present except that General Logan's division, where, however, the proceedings were similar to those held in other divisions. The object of the Adjutant-General was to explain the policy of the Administration in regard to the conduct of our war, and the principles connected with the disposition of our army. The speech was phonographically reported by the correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, and was published in the *Cincinnati Commercial*.

That the public may see just what the radicals wish to vote money to carry out, we publish entire, from the correspondence of the Chicago Times, the address of Adjutant General Thomas to the troops in the South:

LAKE PROVIDENCE, LA., April 10.

Adjutant General Thomas arrived here on the 7th, and on the 8th addressed the troops of General McPherson's corps. I was present except that General Logan's division, where, however, the proceedings were similar to those held in other divisions. The object of the Adjutant-General was to explain the policy of the Administration in regard to the conduct of our war, and the principles connected with the disposition of our army. The speech was phonographically reported by the correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, and was published in the *Cincinnati Commercial*.

That the public may see just what the radicals wish to vote money to carry out, we publish entire, from the correspondence of the Chicago Times, the address of Adjutant General Thomas to the troops in the South:

Daily Democrat.

(From the Nashville Union, 19th Inst.)

A Union Lady driven from her Home.
We published yesterday the following order of Genl. Harney, who is well known in the community, having been attorney-general for this judicial circuit, driving a worthy Union lady from her home. Her name, and the name of her husband, were left blank. We republish it as it is now, giving the name of the wife of the ex-captain, H. C. Blanchett, is at present in Nashville. Her residence is Jasper, in Marion county. Being unable to procure transportation, she is compelled to walk. She has a son, Major J. M. French, carrying an infant in her arms. She has four more children whom it was necessary for her to leave behind. This heroic woman expected to find her husband in this place, but he has learned that he has gone to Kentucky. We hope our contemporaries in that State will republish this notice. By doing so, they may be instrumental in relieving her of great distress of mind:

EXTRACT.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE, 1st Chatanooga, February 8, 1863.

Special Orders No. 20.

II.—Mrs. Blanchett, residing in Marion county, Tennessee, whose husband, G. Blanchett, has recently accepted the Federal army at the retreat from Marion county, heretofore guilty of practices disloyal to the Confederate Government, is hereby ordered, in accordance with instructions received from the head of the department, to leave the Confederate lines within ten days after the receipt of this order, and not return on pain of being considered an alien enemy.

By order of Brig. Gen'l DATE.
Jos. B. Cumming, A. G. General.
Indorsed.—The within order was delivered to Mrs. Blanchett, the wife of H. G. Blanchett, on the 10th day of February, 1863, by me,
R. R. DAVENTON, Captain.

Latest Foreign Intelligence.
By the steamship Arabia, which left Quanton-
town on the 5th inst., we have the latest in-
telligence from Europe:

The rebel cotton loan sustained a very heavy
collapse in England on the 21st, in consequence
of the suspension of J. B. Spence, of Liver-
pool. It was thought that Mr. Spence was
the first to break the news. But the loan
was consequently quoted at from one and a
half to two and a half discount. This was
it was afterwards found that Mr. Spence was not
the agent of the Confederate treasury, but the
agent of the Bank of Liverpool, a London
bank, to whom he had been intrusted, and
was at two and a quarter and a half discount,
and three-fourths discount on the 4th inst.

The English Government had announced to
the world that the English Magistrate who re-
leased from the Union arrest of Mr. Lyons
would demand full compensation for the
expenses incurred by the Government in
Washington.

The particulars of the destruction of the
American Posts of Peace and Alhambra,
by the Alabama, had been published. They
were both buried at sea.

The London Times and London News ex-
plained that the agent of the Bank of Liverpool
had been intrusted with the safe-
keeping of the papers of the river, Knob, and the city of New Al-
bion, and that the agent of the
Bank of Liverpool, or George Harrison, or
to the undersigned.

President AVERTON, House of Commons.

The rebels of the South had announced to
the world that the English Magistrate who re-
leased from the Union arrest of Mr. Lyons
would demand full compensation for the
expenses incurred by the Government in
Washington.

The particulars of the destruction of the
American Posts of Peace and Alhambra,
by the Alabama, had been published. They
were both buried at sea.

The London Times and London News ex-
plained that the agent of the Bank of Liverpool
had been intrusted with the safe-
keeping of the papers of the river, Knob, and the city of New Al-
bion, and that the agent of the
Bank of Liverpool, or George Harrison, or
to the undersigned.

President AVERTON, House of Commons.

The particulars of the destruction of the
American Posts of Peace and Alhambra,
by the Alabama, had been published. They
were both buried at sea.

The London Times and London News ex-
plained that the agent of the Bank of Liverpool
had been intrusted with the safe-
keeping of the papers of the river, Knob, and the city of New Al-
bion, and that the agent of the
Bank of Liverpool, or George Harrison, or
to the undersigned.

President AVERTON, House of Commons.

The particulars of the destruction of the
American Posts of Peace and Alhambra,
by the Alabama, had been published. They
were both buried at sea.

The London Times and London News ex-
plained that the agent of the Bank of Liverpool
had been intrusted with the safe-
keeping of the papers of the river, Knob, and the city of New Al-
bion, and that the agent of the
Bank of Liverpool, or George Harrison, or
to the undersigned.

President AVERTON, House of Commons.

The particulars of the destruction of the
American Posts of Peace and Alhambra,
by the Alabama, had been published. They
were both buried at sea.

The London Times and London News ex-
plained that the agent of the Bank of Liverpool
had been intrusted with the safe-
keeping of the papers of the river, Knob, and the city of New Al-
bion, and that the agent of the
Bank of Liverpool, or George Harrison, or
to the undersigned.

President AVERTON, House of Commons.

The particulars of the destruction of the
American Posts of Peace and Alhambra,
by the Alabama, had been published. They
were both buried at sea.

The London Times and London News ex-
plained that the agent of the Bank of Liverpool
had been intrusted with the safe-
keeping of the papers of the river, Knob, and the city of New Al-
bion, and that the agent of the
Bank of Liverpool, or George Harrison, or
to the undersigned.

President AVERTON, House of Commons.

The particulars of the destruction of the
American Posts of Peace and Alhambra,
by the Alabama, had been published. They
were both buried at sea.

The London Times and London News ex-
plained that the agent of the Bank of Liverpool
had been intrusted with the safe-
keeping of the papers of the river, Knob, and the city of New Al-
bion, and that the agent of the
Bank of Liverpool, or George Harrison, or
to the undersigned.

President AVERTON, House of Commons.

The particulars of the destruction of the
American Posts of Peace and Alhambra,
by the Alabama, had been published. They
were both buried at sea.

The London Times and London News ex-
plained that the agent of the Bank of Liverpool
had been intrusted with the safe-
keeping of the papers of the river, Knob, and the city of New Al-
bion, and that the agent of the
Bank of Liverpool, or George Harrison, or
to the undersigned.

President AVERTON, House of Commons.

The particulars of the destruction of the
American Posts of Peace and Alhambra,
by the Alabama, had been published. They
were both buried at sea.

The London Times and London News ex-
plained that the agent of the Bank of Liverpool
had been intrusted with the safe-
keeping of the papers of the river, Knob, and the city of New Al-
bion, and that the agent of the
Bank of Liverpool, or George Harrison, or
to the undersigned.

President AVERTON, House of Commons.

The particulars of the destruction of the
American Posts of Peace and Alhambra,
by the Alabama, had been published. They
were both buried at sea.

The London Times and London News ex-
plained that the agent of the Bank of Liverpool
had been intrusted with the safe-
keeping of the papers of the river, Knob, and the city of New Al-
bion, and that the agent of the
Bank of Liverpool, or George Harrison, or
to the undersigned.

President AVERTON, House of Commons.

The particulars of the destruction of the
American Posts of Peace and Alhambra,
by the Alabama, had been published. They
were both buried at sea.

The London Times and London News ex-
plained that the agent of the Bank of Liverpool
had been intrusted with the safe-
keeping of the papers of the river, Knob, and the city of New Al-
bion, and that the agent of the
Bank of Liverpool, or George Harrison, or
to the undersigned.

President AVERTON, House of Commons.

The particulars of the destruction of the
American Posts of Peace and Alhambra,
by the Alabama, had been published. They
were both buried at sea.

The London Times and London News ex-
plained that the agent of the Bank of Liverpool
had been intrusted with the safe-
keeping of the papers of the river, Knob, and the city of New Al-
bion, and that the agent of the
Bank of Liverpool, or George Harrison, or
to the undersigned.

President AVERTON, House of Commons.

The particulars of the destruction of the
American Posts of Peace and Alhambra,
by the Alabama, had been published. They
were both buried at sea.

The London Times and London News ex-
plained that the agent of the Bank of Liverpool
had been intrusted with the safe-
keeping of the papers of the river, Knob, and the city of New Al-
bion, and that the agent of the
Bank of Liverpool, or George Harrison, or
to the undersigned.

President AVERTON, House of Commons.

The particulars of the destruction of the
American Posts of Peace and Alhambra,
by the Alabama, had been published. They
were both buried at sea.

The London Times and London News ex-
plained that the agent of the Bank of Liverpool
had been intrusted with the safe-
keeping of the papers of the river, Knob, and the city of New Al-
bion, and that the agent of the
Bank of Liverpool, or George Harrison, or
to the undersigned.

President AVERTON, House of Commons.

The particulars of the destruction of the
American Posts of Peace and Alhambra,
by the Alabama, had been published. They
were both buried at sea.

The London Times and London News ex-
plained that the agent of the Bank of Liverpool
had been intrusted with the safe-
keeping of the papers of the river, Knob, and the city of New Al-
bion, and that the agent of the
Bank of Liverpool, or George Harrison, or
to the undersigned.

President AVERTON, House of Commons.

The particulars of the destruction of the
American Posts of Peace and Alhambra,
by the Alabama, had been published. They
were both buried at sea.

The London Times and London News ex-
plained that the agent of the Bank of Liverpool
had been intrusted with the safe-
keeping of the papers of the river, Knob, and the city of New Al-
bion, and that the agent of the
Bank of Liverpool, or George Harrison, or
to the undersigned.

President AVERTON, House of Commons.

The particulars of the destruction of the
American Posts of Peace and Alhambra,
by the Alabama, had been published. They
were both buried at sea.

The London Times and London News ex-
plained that the agent of the Bank of Liverpool
had been intrusted with the safe-
keeping of the papers of the river, Knob, and the city of New Al-
bion, and that the agent of the
Bank of Liverpool, or George Harrison, or
to the undersigned.

President AVERTON, House of Commons.

The particulars of the destruction of the
American Posts of Peace and Alhambra,
by the Alabama, had been published. They
were both buried at sea.

The London Times and London News ex-
plained that the agent of the Bank of Liverpool
had been intrusted with the safe-
keeping of the papers of the river, Knob, and the city of New Al-
bion, and that the agent of the
Bank of Liverpool, or George Harrison, or
to the undersigned.

President AVERTON, House of Commons.

The particulars of the destruction of the
American Posts of Peace and Alhambra,
by the Alabama, had been published. They
were both buried at sea.

The London Times and London News ex-
plained that the agent of the Bank of Liverpool
had been intrusted with the safe-
keeping of the papers of the river, Knob, and the city of New Al-
bion, and that the agent of the
Bank of Liverpool, or George Harrison, or
to the undersigned.

President AVERTON, House of Commons.

The particulars of the destruction of the
American Posts of Peace and Alhambra,
by the Alabama, had been published. They
were both buried at sea.

The London Times and London News ex-
plained that the agent of the Bank of Liverpool
had been intrusted with the safe-
keeping of the papers of the river, Knob, and the city of New Al-
bion, and that the agent of the
Bank of Liverpool, or George Harrison, or
to the undersigned.

President AVERTON, House of Commons.

The particulars of the destruction of the
American Posts of Peace and Alhambra,
by the Alabama, had been published. They
were both buried at sea.

The London Times and London News ex-
plained that the agent of the Bank of Liverpool
had been intrusted with the safe-
keeping of the papers of the river, Knob, and the city of New Al-
bion, and that the agent of the
Bank of Liverpool, or George Harrison, or
to the undersigned.

President AVERTON, House of Commons.

The particulars of the destruction of the
American Posts of Peace and Alhambra,
by the Alabama, had been published. They
were both buried at sea.

The London Times and London News ex-
plained that the agent of the Bank of Liverpool
had been intrusted with the safe-
keeping of the papers of the river, Knob, and the city of New Al-
bion, and that the agent of the
Bank of Liverpool, or George Harrison, or
to the undersigned.

President AVERTON, House of Commons.

The particulars of the destruction of the
American Posts of Peace and Alhambra,
by the Alabama, had been published. They
were both buried at sea.

The London Times and London News ex-
plained that the agent of the Bank of Liverpool
had been intrusted with the safe-
keeping of the papers of the river, Knob, and the city of New Al-
bion, and that the agent of the
Bank of Liverpool, or George Harrison, or
to the undersigned.

President AVERTON, House of Commons.

The particulars of the destruction of the
American Posts of Peace and Alhambra,
by the Alabama, had been published. They
were both buried at sea.

The London Times and London News ex-
plained that the agent of the Bank of Liverpool
had been intrusted with the safe-
keeping of the papers of the river, Knob, and the city of New Al-
bion, and that the agent of the
Bank of Liverpool, or George Harrison, or
to the undersigned.

President AVERTON, House of Commons.

The particulars of the destruction of the
American Posts of Peace and Alhambra,
by the Alabama, had been published. They
were both buried at sea.

The London Times and London News ex-
plained that the agent of the Bank of Liverpool
had been intrusted with the safe-
keeping of the papers of the river, Knob, and the city of New Al-
bion, and that the agent of the
Bank of Liverpool, or George Harrison, or
to the undersigned.

President AVERTON, House of Commons.

The particulars of the destruction of the
American Posts of Peace and Alhambra,
by the Alabama, had been published. They
were both buried at sea.

The London Times and London News ex-
plained that the agent of the Bank of Liverpool
had been intrusted with the safe-
keeping of the papers of the river, Knob, and the city of New Al-
bion, and that the agent of the
Bank of Liverpool, or George Harrison, or
to the undersigned.

President AVERTON, House of Commons.

The particulars of the destruction of the
American Posts of Peace and Alhambra,
by the Alabama, had been published. They
were both buried at sea.

The London Times and London News ex-
plained that the agent of the Bank of Liverpool
had been intrusted with the safe-
keeping of the papers of the river, Knob, and the city of New Al-
bion, and that the agent of the
Bank of Liverpool, or George Harrison, or
to the undersigned.

President AVERTON, House of Commons.

The particulars of the destruction of the
American Posts of Peace and Alhambra,
by the Alabama, had been published. They
were both buried at sea.

The London Times and London News ex-
plained that the agent of the Bank of Liverpool
had been intrusted with the safe-
keeping of the papers of the river, Knob, and the city of New Al-
bion, and that the agent of the
Bank of Liverpool, or George Harrison, or
to the undersigned.

President AVERTON, House of Commons.

The particulars of the destruction of the
American Posts of Peace and Alhambra,
by the Alabama, had been published. They
were both buried at sea.

The London Times and London News ex-
plained that the agent of the Bank of Liverpool
had been intrusted with the safe-
keeping of the papers of the river, Knob, and the city of New Al-
bion, and that the agent of the
Bank of Liverpool, or George Harrison, or
to the undersigned.

President AVERTON, House of Commons.

The particulars of the destruction of the
American Posts of Peace and Alhambra,
by the Alabama, had been published. They
were both buried at sea.